

SILVA IS HERE.

The Embassador of \$176,000 Returns to St. Louis.

He Is Ready to Surrender Himself to the Police.

Reports of a Compromise Between Him and Rainwater-Boogher Denied.

Maj. Rainwater Admits Having Had a Conference With Mrs. Silva.

RUFUS DELANO, MRS. SILVA'S ATTORNEY, USES STRANGE WORDS.

Silva said to have been in St. Louis in hiding since yesterday morning. Maj. Rainwater says the embassador will be vigorously prosecuted—Col. Overall interviewed—Some queer developments expected.

Louis J. Silva is in St. Louis. The alleged embassador of \$176,000 from the Rainwater Hat Co., and who has been (at least nominally) a fugitive from justice since the 25th of last October, has recognized that the jig is up, and will surrender to the law.

Rufus J. Delano, who is Mrs. Silva's attorney, told a representative of the Post-Dispatch this afternoon that Mrs. Silva, who has been in the city for more than a week, has brought about a climax, the nature of which, Mr. Delano promised, would be published to-morrow morning. Mr. Delano said further that he was, at the moment of the interview, awaiting the answer to a telegram that was expected to bring about this denouement; that Mrs. Silva had to-day been giving her attention exclusively to the needed negotiations, and that the culmination would be reached as stated.

All of which is now known to mean that Louis J. Silva has come back to St. Louis to submit to arrest and indictment, and thereafter trust to the law's delays and other instrumentalities to avoid a term of service in the penitentiary. Such is the status of this notorious case at the present time.

While refusing to state whether or not a compromise had been reached Mr. Delano made the following noteworthy remark: "I hope the press won't be too harsh in their judgments on this matter."

WHAT WILL FOLLOW.

What will follow when Louis J. Silva has come out into the open is the subject of wide differences of opinion.

There is one set of theories to the effect that he will be immediately thrown into jail and prosecuted under the criminal statutes with all the rigor that his crime merits; that his ingratitude to his indulgent employers will be sternly avenged, and that such a mass of evidence proving premeditation in his crime will be produced that no fine-drawn distortions of testimony or skillful misapprehensions of law will save him from the obsequy of criminal penance.

Another view of the case is taken by divers individuals of analytical minds. They hold to the theory that Silva has not been "wanted" here, as that term is used by police officials; that he made a clean breast of this crime before leaving, and that there was ample time left after he confessed to bring about his arrest if that course had been deemed advisable. The frequent interviews of Mrs. Silva and Louis J. Silva's sister with representatives of the Rainwater-Broadford Hat Co., sandwiched between Mrs. Silva's absences from the city—are interpreted as proof that they held something in common that had not developed with the news of Silva's embassador and flight.

COL. OVERALL HAS SILVA'S STORY.

As recently as noon to-day (Monday) Col. John H. Overall, Maj. Rainwater's attorney, professed to be in absolute ignorance of the pending culmination of the Silva case.

"I knew that Mrs. Silva had seen Maj. Rainwater when she first returned here, but that was a week or so ago, and I have heard nothing since. I cannot conceive what this business is all about to be transcended."

"Possibly a settlement?"

"Settlement? What do you mean? Can Silva pay back the \$176,000 he took from us? That is the only settlement that could be made. He hasn't got anything to pay with."

"But would not a meeting between Maj. Rainwater, yourself and Silva be of some value to you?"

"None in the least. I learned all that Silva had to tell before he went away. There is nothing new that he could say."

"Do you know where Silva is now?"

"We have had him located several times."

"Would you arrest him if you could?"

"You had better ask the Chief of Police about that—he may tell you what his instructions are."

"Is there any probability of Silva coming back here voluntarily for any purpose?"

"None that I know of. Then he comes back I think he will come back in charge of an officer."

RAINWATER DISCLOSES ANY DEAL.

Maj. C. C. Rainwater, President of the Rainwater Hat Co., was found in the offices of the Merchants' bridge. Apparently the Major was very frank.

"If Mr. Delano knows anything regarding the relations between Mr. Silva and my company, which is likely to evaluate this afternoon or to-morrow morning, he is certainly wiser than I am. Upon my honor as a gentleman I say that I know of absolutely nothing which can happen. If Mr. Silva returns, he shall be only too glad of it, and I shall send him to the penitentiary. If Mrs. Silva and Mr. Delano are trying to get Silva back here, I am certainly not going to do it. There are two bridges for him to cross if he is across the river, and there are plenty of railroads on this side. I am certainly doing nothing to keep him away except to state that to the penitentiary. If he returns, as to any compromise with him, I tell you that there is no such thing."

"You saw Mrs. Silva Saturday night, did you not?"

"I did."

"Did she speak to you of her husband?"

"I saw her, and that is sufficient."

"Have you any engagement to see her again?"

"I have not. She simply came into my time Saturday for a few moments."

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A Destructive Hurricane Blowing 70 Miles an Hour at Chicago.

NUMEROUS CASUALTIES REPORTED AND MANY OTHERS EXPECTED.

A Lady Blown Against a Hydrant and Fatally Hurt—Vehicles Overturned in the Streets and the Occupants Injured—The Angry Waters of the Lake Sweeping Over the Water Front Park—A Like Condition Prevailing at Milwaukee—Wind, Snow and Sleet Elsewhere.

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Mrs. Jane Brabham was hurled against a fire plug at Dearborn and Van Buren streets and fatally injured. Many carriages on Michigan avenue, where the wind sweeps straight off the lake, were overturned, but none of the occupants were seriously injured.

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So severe was the storm that at the public schools only about one-third of the pupils were present. At many of the schools the teachers were absent as well as the scholars.

At the Hammond School but six pupils were present out of 500, and reports from other schools showed similar conditions.

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The St. Louis Priest Fires Hot Shot at Bishop Bonacum.

Pleased over the Charge Preferred by the Latter.

WILL ENABLE HIM TO HOW UP THE LINCOLN PRIEST.

Fr. Phelan Denies Having Called the Bishop a Liar, But Admits Writing That Bonacum Lied in a Letter Written by Him, and Says He Stands Ready to Prove the Assertion—The Bishop Has Been Harassing His Priests, Put New Mass an Opponent His Sins to Meet.

Rev. Fr. Phelan, editor of the *Western Watchman*, got back from Lincoln, Neb., yesterday morning in time to conduct services at his church in Baden. A POST-DISPATCH reporter interviewed him at his office to-day on the trial of Bishop Bonacum at Lincoln, Nebraska.

"Was the result of the trial a surprise to you, Father?" he was asked.

"Well, it was and it wasn't. You see a suit for criminal libel is the hardest suit to carry through as a court. There is the necessity of proving, as in almost all criminal cases, malice; but words, unaided by facts, are susceptible of so many interpretations, and the law compels you to take the most innocent that the circumstances will bear."

"How did you come to be connected with the case, Father?"

"The reason is simple. The whole question turned on what happened in the ecclesiastical court where I was attorney. The question was, Was Fr. Corbett suspended by that court? It was the aftermath of a case I had fought, it being taken up by people who certainly considered settling Fr. Corbett came down to St. Louis to engage me to attend the case of the priests before the Metropolitan Court of Dubuque, and I declined to take it, as I had not the time and had all I wanted of cases against Bishop Bonacum. After he suspected Bishop Corbett, and which I consider the Bishop had scattered handbills all over his parish telling his people that he was suspended from the sacred ministry and commanding them not to have anything to do with him. These things were done in the name of the Bishop as they were entering and leaving the church during a forty hours' devotion." He told me he had had the Bishop arrested in the city courts."

"This involved the question set in motion in the civil courts," said Fr. Corbett's attorneys, and my presence was absolutely necessary."

REPORT OF THE TRIAL.

"What was the result of the trial in which you were engaged?"

"Fr. Corbett was tried by Bishop Bonacum and suspended. I laid the case before the Apostolic Delegate and Mr. Satoli suspended the suspension. The Apostolic Delegate sent me from Washington that he had done so. He and the Bishop agreed upon both sides and terms of peace. The Apostolic Delegate wrote to me from St. Paul that he had been ordered in writing that he would take no further action against the complaining priests and would suspend three lawyers of Lincoln as well."

Here Fr. Phelan showed the letter of Mr. Satoli, which was, more or less, the words: "Scripto mihit, were sure enough, the words: 'The Bishop then wrote to Fr. Corbett that he considered this a very serious matter, delegate 'most extraordinary,' but that he would comply with his wishes and raise the suspension of Fr. Corbett. This, however, this ought to have settled the affair, and did until Bishop Bonacum scattered his handbills all over his parish saying that he had suspended Fr. Corbett from the sacred ministry. This was once prohibited from doing that statement was myself, and I was bound to defend the judgment I had won in the civil courts."

"Who brought the suit?"

"The state brought the suit; the attorneys were three laymen."

IN THE COURTS.

"Do you think it was right for Fr. Corbett to bring his bishop into court?"

"He sought the bishop had maliciously libeled him. Certainly libel is an offense against the law in every State in the Union. When Bishop Bonacum took out naturalization papers he swore he would obey the laws of the United States. By failing to do that obligation by becoming a Bishop, any citizen who thinks himself slandered by another citizen can complain to the state, and she will cite the citizen complained of and compel him to either prove or retract. If he is a priest, he cannot sue, and even the President of the United States can claim exemption from this duty. It is not necessary that the man shall prove his complaint; it is enough that he believes that he has been slandered and does not know how to clear his name, and the only penalty put on the complainant is the costs of the trial in case he fails."

"But are not priests prohibited from suing a Bishop?"

"Every citizen is obliged to answer the complaint of a fellow citizen before the court, and no freeman will consider an indictment brought before the state without derogatory of a citizen he will not hide behind his character, but if complaint is made he will willingly prove his statement or retract it like a man."

"Doesn't the Pope have more right to slander a priest than a priest has to slander a bishop, and when a bishop gives occasion of complaint he should be allowed to demand his dignity to prove or retract his words?"

"Could not that slander case of Fr. Corbett have been brought before the metropolitan court?"

"Probably not. No bishop can try another bishop. Bishops can be tried only by the Pope. Cardinal Gibbons cannot hear the most trivial case against the humblest bishop in the United States. It is an axiom in canon law in our day that bishops can be tried only by the Pope."

"Can't Mr. Satoli try a bishop?"

"No. The Pope may have delegated to him the power, but he cannot speak to him about the conduct of Bishop Bonacum, he thought the bishop said 'What could I do with him? He promises and does not keep his promise.'"

CHARGE AGAINST PHELAN.

Father, have you read the telegram from

FROM J. H. N. 85.
St. Louis, Feb. 11, 1894.
To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
I enclose please find \$5.00 for the Lake Employment Fund. Yours respectfully,
J. H. N.

"LITTLE BOY NAMED RUSSELL."
Post-Dispatch:
Inclosed please find 25c, sent by little boy named Russell.
FROM MR. HAARSTICK, \$100.
Feb. 12, '94.
Post-Dispatch:
I enclose with great pleasure my check for \$100, representing the sum of money donated by me and my family, to the Little Ruth Harris fund. Very truly,
HENRY C. HAARSTICK,
LITTLE RUTH'S LETTER.
This is what little Ruth Harris writes to the Post-Dispatch:
St. Louis, Feb. 10, 1894.
Post-Dispatch:
I am quite tired of 10 years old and have a bank, and will send you 25c for Lake Fund at Forest Park. Respectfully,
4575 North Morgan street.

FUND CALENDAR.

THURSDAY, FEB. 15.—Theatrical entertainment tendered by well-known local amateurs composing the Edmond Stock company in "A Social Outcast," Germania Theater.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 15.—Grand ball under the auspices of Lodges Nos. 7, 5, 46 and 10, of the Knights of Pythias, Germania, Concordia Hall, 1441 Chouteau avenue.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 17.—A "Peter Caudle" entertainment for children by Misses Lillian Whitelaw and Pearl Boyer at the residence of Mrs. James Whitelaw, 5217 Page avenue.

SUNDAY, FEB. 19.—Grand concert under the auspices of the Imperial Banjo Club, assisted by Miss Josephine Mansfield, Miss Ruth Thayer, Mr. O. Hudson Bauer and Mr. Charles Humphreys, vocalists; Miss Rose Ford, violinist, and Mr. Chas. Galloway, pianist. Memorial Hall, Nineteenth street and Locust place.

AT 7 P. M. FRIDAY, MARCH 19.—Grand Athletic Entertainment arranged by the Pastime Athletic Club. Further details to be announced later.

HURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 22.—Grand production of the sterling old drama, "Damon and Pythias," under the auspices of the combined local lodges of the Knights of Pythias. Exposition Music Hall.

HURSDAY, FEB. 22.—Rugby foot ball game between the teams of the Paulian Athletic Club of the Christian Brothers' College and the Pastime Athletic Club. Sportsman's Park.

JOHNSON'S HAWAIIAN SPEECH.

Did Not Voice Harrison's Views—"The Ex-President's" Chances in 1896.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—The speech of representative John Johnson of Indiana on the Hawaiian question, in which he justified the course of President Harrison's policy toward Hawaii, has led to the report that Johnson voiced the views of Mr. Harrison. Johnson, however, under the auspices of such any inspiration, and his friends are equally certain that he is not among those who work for Mr. Harrison or who consider it settled that the ex-President should again be candidate for re-election.

"It is too early," said Mr. Johnson, "to determine on presidential candidates. We have always been an earnest supporter of Mr. Harrison. He is an able man and gave us country and excellent administration. At there are other able men in the party whose availability will be considered. The presidential candidate must be able to draw toward him the people and the leaders of the party. There is here is a question as to Mr. Harrison's ability to do this, for, however, capable he is, he lacks those peculiar traits which attract men to him and solidify all elements. It is rather early, therefore, to name Mr. Harrison as the next president. I have no doubt a good man will be found as the party's nominee."

Death of an Ambassador.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The steamer Alps, which arrived from Haytien ports to-day, brings United States Marshal Henry, who went to Hayti to arrest a man named Huntington, who had been made way with \$50,000 from Volante, O. Huntington committed suicide after muttering on the part of the steamer, and was killed by the crew, but the day he was to have gone aboard he died.

Inspector of Oils.

REBERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 12.—The Governor has appointed George W. Hastings, Inspector of Oils for St. Francis County.

MARRIERS' MASS-MEETING.—A mass-meeting of the Unitarian churches will be held to-night at Adelphi Restaurant, 141 Broadway street, at eight o'clock. The speakers will be pieces of Local Union, No. 1, and both journey-men and apprentices are admitted free of charge to the meeting to sing. Most shorter acts of labor.

Book to Mothers called free containing voluntary testimonials. Boot by express, charges prepaid on each bottle. Sold by Druggists. GRADFIELD ASSOCIATES.

WHO ARE FOR THE FIRST TIME TO UNDERGO WOMAN'S SEVEREST TRIAL, WE OFFER

"Mothers' Friend"

A remedy which, if used as directed a few weeks before confinement, robs it of its Pain, Horror and Risk to Life of both mother and child, as thousands who have used it testify.

"I used two bottles of 'MOTHERS' FRIEND' WITH MARVELOUS RESULTS, and wish every woman who has to pass through the ordeal of child-birth to know if they use 'MOTHERS' FRIEND' for a few weeks it will rob confinement of pain and suffering and insure safety to life of mother and child.—MRS. SAM HAMILTON, Eureka Springs, Ark.

Book to Mothers called free containing voluntary testimonials. Boot by express, charges prepaid on each bottle. Sold by Druggists. GRADFIELD ASSOCIATES.

Touhy, Vandewater & Rainey

DRY GOODS CO.

Cloak Dept.

Reductions Continued.

To close lot of odd sizes
in garments purchased during winter of 1892
we have divided in Twelve Lots,
and marked at a mere fractional cost
of actual value.
Goods are of Superior Quality and
Perfect Fitting.

Prices Marked are 98c Up to \$16.75

For goods costing in most cases ten
times prices marked.

See Sample Cloaks in Window.

AWARDED TO DUNN.

Conclusion of a Noted Dog Case Before Judge Pollard.

The lightweight champion bull dog, "Bob," alias "Jack Dempsey," alias "Baxter," was awarded to-day to Al Dunn, the other claimant, Thomas Martin, having failed to appear. He consulted a lawyer and wrote a note withdrawing the replevin suit he had begun before Judge Jeff Pollard. If the dog has as many aliases as he has scars his names would fill a book.


He has traveled extensively and been the pride of many hearts. If he could talk a

cision of the court the bona fide name, was very disappointing. He looked puzzled at each call and seemed to be expecting to find a master in every man present. It served to confirm Judge Pollard's saying, born of long experience in matters canine, that nothing but circumstantial evidence will decide a dog case.

The case went over until this morning to permit Dunn to produce a photograph he claimed to have and to allow each litigant to reinforce himself with counsel and other witnesses. Martin, whose bond had been signed by H. W. Schaefer, a West End saddler, announced that he had retained City Attorney Goyer, and Dunn said Ben Clark would render him all needed legal aid.

Martin's lawyer advised him to drop the case until the photograph served to establish the prior claim of Dunn.

The dog will be 3 years old Feb. 15. Jeff Kelly bred him and sold him when 3 weeks old to Dunn. "Baxter" established



Judge Pollard Does the Solomon Act in a Dog Case

complete story of his journey to Denver, Cheyenne, across the Rockies to the Pacific slope, his fights and his many owners, could be very interesting reading. However, a dog that doesn't know his proper woe might not be able to tell a very coherent story.

The test introduced at the trial of the replevin case of Thomas Martin vs. Al Dunn, before Judge Jeff Pollard, 3871 Manchester road, proved conclusively that "Baxter" is a little mixed or indifferent concerning his ownership. He was led before the judge, the cynosure of every eye. On one side stood Al Dunn with a big representation of fourteenth ward sports and politicians, on the other Martin, with the colored coachmen of Compton Heights and a few white hangers.

Equal contention reigned in each camp. "Goyer," "Bob," "Jack Dempsey," or "Baxter," according to the de-

his reputation Thanksgiving Day, when he defeated "Chicago," a loose weight champion. The stakes were \$100. Dunn was offered that amount for the dog. He refused the offer.

While Dunn was in New Orleans at Mardi Gras, February, 1893, the animal was stolen. He was traced by express route to Denver, Cheyenne, then westward to the Rockies. The first to whom he was billed was Pat Hennessy, of the city. Dunn heard no more of him. "Baxter" the recent filch arranged to be found at Speilbrink's stable on Franklin avenue, spoiled by the negro Martin chainmail dog.

Jake Robert, a local sport, who claims to have bought the dog from two boys, sent him as "Bob" to Frank Kelly, the man that raised him, recognized him as Dent Baxter, hence the litigation. Martin had the dog several months.

Day of Fasting and Prayer.

The meetings begun by Rev. E. Payson Hammond on Jan. 7 at the People's Central church, Eleventh and Locust streets, are going on with increased interest under the leadership of Rev. J. M. Spencer, pastor, and K. F. Norris of Rochester, N. Y. The church has extended an invitation to all persons to unite with them to-morrow in observance of a day of fasting and prayer for greater blessing upon the city.

Gathering at the church last evening was one of the largest during the series of meetings and there seems to be a deeper interest among the people than in previous meetings. The services to-morrow will begin at 7 o'clock and continue through the evening. Many churches have their intention of uniting with this church in the observance of this all-day service.

Property-Owners Hearing.

An important public hearing of property-owners will be given by the Board of Public Improvements at the meeting to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. The board of its own motion has taken up the proposed improvement of the portions of thirteen different streets. Prominent among them are Compton avenue from Chouteau avenue to Manchester road, Olive street from Taylor avenue west, Gayser avenue, between Jefferson and California avenues, and parts of Cook avenue, California avenue, Euclid avenue and others.

The object of the hearing is to ascertain what kind, if any, improvements the property-owners desire.

Your Heart's Blood

Is the most important part of your organism. Three-fourths of the complaints to which the system is subject are due to impurities in the blood. You can therefore realize how vital it is to

Keep It Pure

For which nothing equals S. S. S. It effectually removes all impurities, cleanses the blood thoroughly and builds up the general health.

S.S.S. Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga. Sent Free to any address

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Daily from Newboys..... 2 Cents
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One year, postage paid, every afternoon and Sunday morning..... \$5.00
Three months..... 1.50
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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1906.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Miss Marlowe. The Hagan-Kimball Opera Company. OLYMPIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Kendal. FORT.—"My Aunt Bridget."
HAYES.—"Under the City Lamp."
STANDARD.—The French Poly Company. MATINEES TO-MORROW.
STANDARD.—The French Poly Company.

MONEY makes the spade of the Lake workman go.

It is not true that Mr. Cleveland had a cuckoo clock in his law office at Buffalo.

When the schools become the refuge of ward bummers the school tax becomes a burden.

The cuckoo's call sounded clear and strong at Third and Chestnut streets, this morning.

When Henry Ward Beecher spoke of "a little bird singing in the heart," he may have meant the cuckoo.

HAD Queen Lili got that \$20,000 pension President Harrison wanted to give her she would not now be bankrupt.

The striking of the White House clock can be distinctly heard in the office of the local organ of Democratic cuckooism.

With the beginning of work on the Lake there should be an enthusiastic rally to the help of the Fund upon which it depends.

The interest of citizens in the Forest Park Lake and the relief of the unemployed will be increased by their contributions.

REPUBLICANS in Congress should aid in all retrenchment. Should their party happen to win in '08 it may have the pleasure of fooling away another surplus.

It is very sad that the usurping adventures in Honolulu could get no one to help them celebrate their anniversary. No body seems to care to mingle with that crowd.

GEN. SICKLES can afford to ignore the clamor raised against him for voting against the Wilson bill. He is a friend of the boss and clamor does not count against Croker's whisper.

LEWEL ELLI QUIGG is said to be the first Republican Congressman elected in New York City in fourteen years. If this doesn't entitle Mr. Quigg to second place on his party's ticket in '08, what does?

UNCLE SAMUEL's landlords in Washington should consider that he has been a good tenant and reduce his rents. It would be good business, too, for when he has cheap rents he will not build for himself.

THE House of Lords is presently to hear from the House of Commons, their "ludships." It is said, must "end or mend." They are merely blocking the way of British progress, and it might be better for them to end than to mend.

THE Louisiana sugar men, with their Senators White and Caffery, "hope to defeat the anti-bounty and protection clauses of the Wilson bill. But where do the people of Louisiana come in, the consumers of sugar? Where are their Senators and what are they doing?

JOHN ROCKEFELLER has \$125,000,000 and William Rockefeller has \$200,000,000. These gentlemen might together have \$200,000,000 in a year or two if the grinding income tax of 2 per cent could be withheld. Wicked, iniquitous class legislation is what these unfortunate persons have to fear.

THE protest of the Australian labor councils against any public expense on the visit of the Duke of York to the colonies is a good sign. Why should public money be wasted on a royal family already wealthy and able to take care of itself? Mr. Bull's people are progressing.

MAYOR HOPKINS of Chicago has got a queer idea in his head that he is the servant of the people and that he must care for their interests before those of franchise grabbers and gas monopolists. This is always the way when idealists get into office. They have no common sense, are not good business men and have fool

ideas about their public duties. And the worst of it is, from the monopolist's point of view, that the tribe is increasing.

THE Panama Railroad Co. has the distinction of making the soullessness of corporations conspicuous in the negotiations for the use of the steamer Para for the rescue of the crew of the wrecked Kearsarge. The ordinary rule of humanity was reversed by this greedy company. Instead of hastening to respond to the call of the Government because hundreds of lives were in danger, it made that fact the basis of a hard bargain. It did not shrink from further endangering the wrecked men by delay in order to press the advantage. The managers of the company placed themselves on the plane of savage wreckers who dicker with unfortunates for their lives. The company should be held in remembrance as unworthy of any favor from civilized men or governments.

LOADED FOR CUCKOOS.

The local organ of the "Harmony and Offices" campaign pathetically complains that some party newspapers "throw obstacles in the way of an understanding between the President and the State leaders who sit in the two Houses of Congress."

There is no ground for the complaint. Nobody is throwing obstacles in the way of the "understanding" which the organ aforesaid has been promoting with the aid of ex-Gov. Francis. The way is clear to it. The President has nominated the brother-in-law of one of the Missouri Senators and the old chum of the other with the avowed purpose of reaching an "understanding" on the basis of mutual benefit. The Senators are free to make good their part of the "understanding" by voting according to the President's will.

Some obstacles, to be sure, are already in the way of the "understanding," but they are of the kind which may easily be stepped over. As a matter of fact the spoils organ and its fellow-promoters of the "understanding" cannot see them. They are nothing but constitutional guarantees, conscience and self-respect. They are not obstructions to anyone who does not care to regard them as such.

The spoils organ's talk of throwing obstacles is doubtless in the nature of a premonition that something will be thrown, and it is right. It will not be obstacles, but bricks. The Democrats of Missouri are loaded for cuckoos.

RECEIVERSHIP ABUSES.

Gov. Tillman of South Carolina will do much to redeem his wild-cat if his protest against the abuse of railroad receiverships under the control of United States Courts awakens Congress and the country to the necessity for radical reform in this matter.

The memorial of Gov. Tillman on the subject of receivership abuses in his State and the McGinn resolution for an inquiry into the action of Judge Jenkins in the Northern Pacific case bring the subject squarely before Congress. But any inquiry which may be instituted should be broad enough in scope to cover the entire field and to serve as the basis for action which will cut out the core of the evil.

Some members of the House Judiciary Committee are reported to be in doubt as to the propriety of the consideration of this matter by Congress, on the ground that one branch of the Government should not interfere with the conduct of another. The objection is unavailing. The courts cannot act except upon the basis of law. The abuses complained of grew out of the interpretation and application of federal laws. It cannot be denied that Congress has at all times the right and power to inquire into the operation of its own laws and to make such amendments as in its judgment may seem necessary and fit.

Congress may also bring impeachment proceedings against any public functionary guilty of corruption or abuse. An inquiry into railroad receiverships is, therefore, clearly within the jurisdiction of Congress. The tendency of the Federal courts to exercise excessive powers and to permit gross abuses in the administration of receiverships has been manifest for some time past. There is no doubt about the desirability of such an inquiry.

RETAINED SENATORS.

The story of the defeat of the Sugar Trust, published in yesterday's Post-Dispatch, throws a flood of light on the legislative methods of these monopolies.

The lobby has been practically abandoned because in the changed circumstances it is a useless expense. Instead, the trust relies wholly upon "retained" Senators and Representatives, who act as its attorneys on the floor where they plead its cause against the people. The sugar men have no political opinions, but are in politics for "what there is in it." They contributed liberally to both campaign funds, but as the chances seemed to favor the Democrats as election day approached in 1892, they made an additional investment with Tammany, and now claim their quid pro quo. Republican and Democratic Senators are enlisted in the work and may be expected to try at least to earn their reward.

The story is sensational, but there is nothing new in it. It is notorious that corporation stockholders, legal advisers of trusts and other agents of monopoly hold seats in legislative assemblies of all kinds from village councils up to the national Congress in Washington. This is one of the symptoms of plutocratic rule under which, as Mr. Howells think, we are now living. The contrast here presented, to the notion current among legislators of the past is glaring and startling. To have a pecuniary interest in a pending

bill was a disqualification in the eyes of men like Clay, Webster, Benton, Cass and Sumner, who held that their service was due first to the people whose votes elected them, and that to take a hand in legislation which affected their personal interests was a dishonorable betrayal of trust.

Such scruples are considered squeamish over-nicety by the present school of statesmen. We are told that "business is business," and that a man who will not take advantage of all his opportunities is a soft-headed idealist, lacking in hard common sense. The prominent citizen in the Municipal Assembly who votes for the grant of a franchise to a corporation in which he is a stockholder and the eminent Senator who votes for a duty to protect the profits on his coal, iron or sugar business, are both high-minded men perhaps in private life, but they are certainly destitute of the finer sense of honor which was once thought to be necessary in a public man.

But when the Government took to helping along business interests, "business considerations became uppermost, and in the fierce struggle for unearned advantages it is no wonder that many men forgot even the ordinary maxims of honor and morality.

MYSTERIOUS MAMMON.

There was a curious discussion in the Senate recently on a resolution from Mr. Peffer. It was excited by the fact that a part of the resolution required the Secretary of the Treasury to give the names and places of business of the persons and firms and companies or corporations purchasing the new Government bonds, with the amount of each sale and the price.

Senator Sherman objected that a call for the names of individuals who had made an offer to buy bonds had never been made. It would be very injudicious to the public credit. He moved to strike out that part of the resolution calling for names. No other Senator appears to have agreed with Mr. Sherman that it was important that the names should be omitted. Senator Allen declared the people had a right to know the class of persons who are dealing in the securities of the country, and to know whether these securities are being purchased by the masses or whether they are being gathered up by domestic or foreign corporations, or by citizens of foreign countries, to be held against the industries of the country. Senator Sherman insisted that this publicity would be a bad example, and that a man in dealing with the Government ought to have security against the publicity of his affairs among his neighbors; but the Senator, finding no support for his motion, finally withdrew it.

Mr. Sherman might have been a little more explicit, and many will wonder why he should approve of secret methods in so public a matter as the sale of Government bonds. Except to avoid taxation few people conceal their property, and many even give the impression that they are much better off than they are. A man cannot conceal his houses and lands, and his circumstances are apt to be very well known if he is not a tax dodger, as the public records make a plain tale of his wealth. The publication of the name of a large buyer of Government bonds might betray him to the tax gatherer and possibly it was Mr. Sherman's object to protect such persons. A man's neighbors, as a rule, treat him much better if he is known to be a large holder of bonds or other wealth, and he does not avoid their good opinion by concealing his riches, whatever he may say to the assessors.

Two hundred newboys on the down town streets are selling the Daily Post-Dispatch for 2 cents. Our patrons are requested to notify us of any attempt on part of newboys to force them to pay more than 2 cents for the Post-Dispatch or to force them to buy with other papers "three for a nickel." Give time and location of newboy refusing to sell the Daily Post-Dispatch for 2 cents "straight." All persons who handle the Post-Dispatch on the streets do so under the agreement that it will be sold for 2 cents, if desired, independent of any combination.

In a speech in Philadelphia the other night ex-Speaker Reed used the following language: "Are the people no longer the rulers of this country? How much longer are we to have over us a set of irresponsible tyrants? Why is it that this country is in the hands of one-fourth of its citizens? I will not be accused of sectionalism when I say that the Southern men are in control of the Democratic party." Mr. Reed gets very close to the truth, but misses it by a hair's breadth. If he will consider for a moment how representation in Congress is divided between the privileged classes and the people he will discover that the "tyrants" are not Southern men, nor Eastern, nor Northern men. They know no locality and care nothing for sectionalism. His error is a case of mistaken identity. If he will inquire of Atty.-Gen. Olney, or of several Senators who might be named, he can find out who the "tyrants" really are.

THE French are in a fine frenzy over the destruction of their goods by the supposed incendiary fires following the Fair. "What blackguards (canailles) these Yankees are!" exclaims the *Matin*. Attention is called to the fact that the French agents protested against the withdrawal of nineteen of the twenty fire-engines which had been protecting the property. It is charged that bad faith was manifested toward France in the distribution of medals as well as in the failure to protect the porcelain and tapestries destroyed, and it is thought probable that there will be a recommendation against the United States Government, from which came the request that France should send articles to the Ex-

position. A. This is so likely to be the case, that the Government pays a fee of little interest to the Windy people. They have had trouble enough, and probably wish that the White City had taken fire on the day its gates were first thrown open.

Two hundred newboys on the down town streets are selling the Daily Post-Dispatch for 2 cents. Our patrons are requested to notify us of any attempt on part of newboys to force them to pay more than 2 cents for the Post-Dispatch or to force them to buy with other papers "three for a nickel." Give time and location of newboy refusing to sell the Daily Post-Dispatch for 2 cents "straight." All persons who handle the Post-Dispatch on the streets do so under the agreement that it will be sold for 2 cents, if desired, independent of any combination.

It will be rare ciphering if Dr. Owens proves that Bacon was son of Queen Elizabeth and Leicester. It is fortunate for Dr. Owens that the Virgin Queen is dead, for both her hair and her temper were exceedingly red.

The detention of the Spanish Jackasses in New York on one pretense and another is to be regretted. Foreigners with long pedigrees are usually courted in New York rather than annoy.

WHAT would the Father of His Country say if he knew the girls of Wesleyan College were to carry canes on his birthday? In his times the girls were content to carry broomsticks.

QUEEN VICTORIA's great weight is nothing to Albert Edward's great wit, but her majesty's increase has not been accompanied by the same and her wisdom is not so discernible through a microscope.

It will be rare ciphering if Dr. Owens proves that Bacon was son of Queen Elizabeth and Leicester. It is fortunate for Dr. Owens that the Virgin Queen is dead, for both her hair and her temper were exceedingly red.

THE big snowflakes that were coming down so fast this morning looked like silver dollars to the shoe dealers.

PERHAPS Delaware does not try to get rid of her cat because she thinks it might come back.

An Instructive Object Lesson.
From THE NEW YORK WORLD.
The chief Republican organ of this city says:

"The tax on sugar is eminently a tax of the poor. The richest family in New York would consume but little more sugar for each person than the family of a day laborer. A duty of 2 cents per pound would yield only about \$5,000,000, nine-tenths of it from the pockets of working people at the rate of nearly 15 for every family."

Two hundred newboys on the down town streets are selling the Daily Post-Dispatch for 2 cents. Our patrons are requested to notify us of any attempt on part of newboys to force them to pay more than 2 cents for the Post-Dispatch or to force them to buy with other papers "three for a nickel." Give time and location of newboy refusing to sell the Daily Post-Dispatch for 2 cents "straight." All persons who handle the Post-Dispatch on the streets do so under the agreement that it will be sold for 2 cents, if desired, independent of any combination.

Improvements in the civil service are constantly suggested. In civil service tests for letter-carriers the important qualities of speed and endurance have been overlooked. Assistant Postmaster Finley of Louisville proposes to utilize the quadragon on the second floor of the Custom-house in this town as a pedestrian trap, all applicants to be sent around for ten laps, the one finishing first, and in the best condition, to go on to the final and fractional credits to be given for second and third. Great speed is especially valuable to the carrier on such days as the faithful watch-dog has slipped its chain and has obtained the freedom of the lawn unobserved.

The busy burglar asks for potholite. So long as there are unoccupied houses with lead pipes, rat racks with overcoats, gold chains with watches, closets with silverware, and wardrobes with feminine finery he scorns to ask for aid. If he happens to be caught he gets steady employment for several years, though he admits that it is a little confining. The busy burglar is not cast down.

As often as the clock does strike, The cuckoo he comes out. Obedient is the cuckoo bird; He knows his hourly rook. Full well he knows the fair rewards That cuckoo birds await. And so he bids from day to day In governing the State.

The people of the United States spend an average of \$100,000 in bonds by Mr. Carlisle, for whisky and only \$25,000 for cigars and tobacco. Let those who complain of smokers and expectorators behold these statistics and consider how economical the tobacco consumers are when compared with consumers who go about with a great thirst.

It is to be hoped that the republic of Switzerland and the republic of the United States may not become involved in a war over the beauty of a Cincinnati policeman toward a Swiss official with a jack. American policemen should make a little allowance for international jags, and it may be that we owe the Swissers an apology.

PATENTS have often been killed by visitors, but the much-visited man with a bicochon. In New Jersey, appears to have proved an exception. His visitors so exhausted him that he went to sleep and recovered after the doctors had given him up. This one case, however, will hardly serve to justify the rush to sick beds.

PERHAPS Mr. Riker of Chicago, who was refused \$20,000 in bonds by Mr. Carlisle, is a victim of the common doubt as to Chicago solvency since the Fair. Mr. Riker may have invested none of his wealth in the Fair and may really have a burdensome surplus on his hands.

The St. Louis man whose whiskers were carried away in the unusual case of last week must have been hit before he had time to button his overcoat. No whiskers get away when properly secured beneath the topcoat, even on the plains of Kansas.

THE Chicago aldermen have lost \$100,000 through Mayor Hopkins' obstinacy in opposing a gas scheme it is a very serious matter. It is not probable that the aldermen will be able to get their money back, and it is a pity that times like these our cities will soon be without legislators.

It will be rare ciphering if Dr. Owens proves that Bacon was son of Queen Elizabeth and Leicester. It is fortunate for Dr. Owens that the Virgin Queen is dead, for both her hair and her temper were exceedingly red.

QUEEN VICTORIA is in possession of a curious needle. It was made at the celebrated needle manufactory at Radcliff and represents the Trajan Column in miniature. Scenes from the Queen's life are depicted on the needle so finely that they are only discernible through a microscope.

Mrs. ANNE DEBANT wears a bloodstone ring set to her by Miss Blavatsky. In speaking of it she said: "It is very magnetic. After it was given to me, Blavatsky wore it during the remainder of her last incarnation. I shall wear it during the rest of my stay on earth this time."

Mrs. CLARA MINDOCH is one of Uncle Sam's Lighthouse keepers who has been retained many years in spite of the political changes. Her husband was appointed keeper of the Rondout Light during President Pierce's administration. He died after one year's service, and since that time Mrs. Mindoch has attended to the duties.

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Getting Things in Shape.
To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
I hand you herewith an extract from a prominent New York house to its correspondent in St. Louis:

"It takes us, the Democrats, as assignees for the Republican Administration of the past four years a little time to get things in shape, but we are doing remarkably well. We have repealed the Sherman bill, the tariff bill will be passed and everything done that is needed. The pension fraud will be reduced millions of dollars, and in one year from now the country will be on a prosperous basis."

The writer thinks this is a correct diagnosis of the case.

A Denial.

In regard to the letter received by Chief Harrington and signed "Uncle Tom," published in your issue of last Saturday, I would say that the writer of that letter is not the "Uncle Tom" whose name is plumed occasionally appears in the "People's Forum" of your paper. I do not know Mr. McCreedy and never heard of him before, but even if fully aware that he is as black as the pseudo "Uncle Tom" paints him, I have too high a respect for womanhood to make him the lot of a once innocent, but now poor and unfortunate creature.

UNCLE TOM.

Now at Kansas City Suffering With Fever and Ague.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 12.—Congressman W. L. Wilson, at the Congress House, ill with fever and ague. He had started on the Western trip for rest and recuperation from a slight illness in Washington. At Chicago he felt better, and exposed himself, and when he reached this city was forbidden by his physician to go to a meeting which had been arranged in his honor. "Now, it is said, that his case shows typhoid symptoms and that he may be in for a severe illness."

Depression Is Widespread.
From the New York Evening Post.
That 67,000 persons are out of work in New York City is a serious thing to consider, yet it cannot now be said that the situation here is essentially worse than in other cities of this country or Europe. In London, at the beginning of the year, 108,000 were in receipt of indoor and outdoor relief, and of course the numbers of the unemployed, counting in those who did not need assistance, must have been much greater. Distress of like proportion is reported from Berlin and Paris and the cities of Spain and Italy. It is no local phenomenon with which we have to deal, nor can the cause of it be merely local.

A Wise Determination.
From the Philadelphia Record.
The determination of the Senate Finance Committee to restrict to ten days the hearings of interested parties who desire to make changes in the Wilson tariff bill is a wise one. The tariff laws who stand represent the views of those who are benefited by their operation. They have really made the tariff to suit them, and have joined the ranks of congressional committees for the past thirty years. The other side of the question has never been presented by those who bear the brunt of tariff exaction. What is now especially desirable is not opportunity for protest and prolonged debate, which is nothing but iteration. The time has arrived for definite action. Every day of postponement and procrastination adds to the losses inflicted upon the business of the country.

MEN OF MARK.

ADMIRAL JONES is the "grand old man" of the English navy. He entered the service in 1807.

SMOK WOLF of Washington is compiling a "roll of honor" which will contain the names of all Hebrews who have served in the United States navy or army.

PASTOR WILKIE of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Dubuque, Io., has indignantly refused to play the church organ irreverently played "Ta-ra-ra," etc., the other evening.

THE death has been announced of Gen. Maitz, the richest landed proprietor in Russia. Among his possessions were twenty-nine mines, of which fifteen gave employment to some 55,000 workmen.

MAZ, ALLAN WILSON, who was slaughtered by King John Bull in a tall, powerful fellow, of military build and bearing. Though only 35 years of age, he had seen sixteen years of hard service in South Africa.

DONALD MACKAY, who had been in the service of the Prince of Wales as his piper for twenty years, died recently, and at the same time eight pipers played, the Prince and his household were represented by a Swiss official with a jack. American policemen should make a little allowance for international jags, and it may be that we owe the Swissers an apology.

LEWIS H. BLAIR, who was formerly proprietor of the Astor House barber shop, where he amassed a fortune. He left real estate worth \$250,000, all of which he devoted to Police sergeant Blair, his nephew. Another nephew had alleged undue influence, and hopes to get a share of the property.

Mrs. WILLIAM BETTS of Cincinnati holds the commission of a Deputy United States Marshal.

TEMPERANCE women of Norway asked the public authorities a short time ago to make it unlawful for women or girls to serve in public houses. The request has been granted, and at present an alehouse keeper cannot employ any woman, and almost everywhere the women have returned to the kitchen.

Mrs. HUMPHRY WARD has returned to London to superintend the publication of her new novel, which is expected to appear early in March. The novel is said to bear for its title the name of the heroine, and to deal more with political than with religious matters.

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